As per the Agreement of 31.12.81 the shares in surplus waters of Ravi-Beas rivers are 10608 MCM for Rajasthan, 5205 MCM for Punjab and 4317 MCM for Haryana. These shares are based on average annual availability.

(b) and (d) The dispute concerning allocation of Ravi-Beas Waters has been referred to a Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, on 2.4.86. On the report given by the Tribunal the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Central Government have sought explanation and guidance on certain points from the Tribunal. Government of Punjab had thereafter pleaded before the Tribunal that the proceedings of the Tribunal be kept in abeyance till a popular Government was established in Punjab. With the installation of the popular Government in Punjab discussions have been initiated with the States to explore the possibilities of sorting out the various issues amicably.

(c) Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab are at present being supplied waters from the Ravi-Beas system in accordance with the inter-State Agreement of 31.12.81. Uttar Pradesh is not allocated any waters from these rivers.

Recommendation of Vaidyanathan Committee Report

2997. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tenth National Conference of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers was recently held at New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the issues like funding of irrigation projects and environmental preparation for such projects are rehabilitation measures for reservoirs of major and medium projects, ground water recharge programme, provision of water supply from irrigation projects and irrigation management policy were discussed in depth;

(c) the details of the policy decisions taken therein;

(d) what are the details of Vaidyanathan Committee report on water rates and action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to set up water Finance Corporation during Eighth Plan and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI V.C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The recommendations of the Conference are given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(d) The Vaidyanathan Committee on pricing of irrigation water submitted its report in September, 1992. The recommendations made in the report include; treating water rates as users charge; the objective of water charge is ultimately to recover cost; linking revision of water rates to the improvement of the quality of service; revision and implementation of water rates in phases; consolidation of the system of farmer group management; upgrading the system to higher level efficiency in water use and productivity; setting up expert's group at the State level for working out norms and procedure for periodic monitoring; setting up of autonomous boards at the State level to review policy regarding cost of water, revising water rates and introducing a minimum financial return criteria. "Irrigation' being a State subject, decisions on water rates can be taken only in consultation with the State Government and the administrations of Union Territories.

(e) The proposal to set up an Irrigation Finance Corporation during 8th Plan is not accepted.

Statement

Recommendations made in the Tenth National Conference of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers of States and Union Territories held on 21st September, 1992.

Item No. 1: *Funding of Irrigation Projects*

i) In view of resource crunch, it is imperative that thin spreading of funds is avoided and projects in advanced stage of construction allocated full requirement of funds to ensure their completion in the Eighth Plan period.

ii) State Government shall formulate and vigourously pursue comprehensive action plans for completion of identified projects yearwise, during Eighth Plan and allocate required funds for each.

iii) State Government shall closely monitor progress of these projects, carry out comprehensive quarterly reviews and keep CWC, MOWR and Planning Commission informed.

iv) State Government may consider increasing Plan allocation to irrigation sector in order to take up extremely needed new projects to correct regional imbalance. To augment resources they may consider charging beneficiaries of established irrigated areas.

Item No. 2: *Provision of Water Supply from Irrization Projects*

i) In conformity with the National Water Policy, irrigation and multipurpose projects ought to include drinking water component to meet the needs of human beings and animals.

ii) For such purposeful project formulation State Governments shall set up a multidisciplinary unit comprising experts from Urban and Rural Water Supply Departments. State Governments shall also ensure proper coordination in respect of planning, funding and execution so that works connected with drinking water component of projects proceed *pari passu* with other components.

Item No. 3 : *Environmental Preparation for water Resources Projects*

Every State shall set up:

i) an environmental multi-disciplinary unit comprising experts from disciplines like water resources engineering, agronomy, forestry, fishery, sociology, archaeology, health, welfare etc., under the charge of the concerned Secretary, to assist project authorities in formulation and implementation of water resources projects incorporating environmental concerns;

ii) an Environmental Data Bank Cell for collection, storage and retrieval of environmental data; and

iii) a State level environmental monitoring mechanism to oversee implementation of environmental safeguards laid down by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Item No. 4 : *Rehabilitation Measures for Water Resources Projects*

i) Draft National Policy on resettlement and rehabilitation shall be recast after considering comments from States and placed before the National Water Resources Council for approval within three months.

ii) Keeping in view the principles enunciated in the Draft National Policy, each State shall draw up its own detailed policy on resettlement and rehabilitation.

iii) In respect of inter State Projects where submergence is limited to only one State. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of that State shall normally become applicable. Where submergence is in more than one State, a uniform agreed policy specific to that project shall be evolved by party States.

Item No. 5 : *Command Area Development Programmes*

i) The Command Area Development Programme shall be recognised as Command Area Management Programme (CAMP) to make it multi-disciplinary and to realise effective implementation.

ii) The control of entire irrigation network and implementation of Command Area *Management Programme* (CAMP) shall be placed under a single agency at the project level to ensure reliability of irrigation water supply.

iii) The distribution of irrigation water beyond the Minor through farmer's organisation shall be encouraged to improve water utilisation and maintenance of infrastructure at micro-level.

Item No. 6: *Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Tanks*

i) Concerned States shall give priority to rehabilitation / modernisation of existing tanks, if cost effective, on the basis of likelihood of quick restoration of already developed irrigation potential.

ii) They shall prepare consolidated project reports for such works and pose them for external assistance, where nccessary.

iii) The Government of India shall consider funding of such works from JRY provisions.

tem No. 7: *Water Shed Programmes*

The ongoing centrally sponsored scheme of Soil Conservation and integrated Watershed Management in river valley catchments shall continue. Cost of catchment area treatment need not be charged to the river valley projects because such treatment is needed primarily to prevent land degradation and sustain its productive capacity. The States shall take up similar schemes in catchments of selected minor irrigation tanks where catchments may be vulnerable.

cm No. 8: *Ground Water Rechange Programmes*

i) As ground water development in some areas of the country has caused decline of ground water levels, concerned States shall take steps to augment ground water recharge.

ii) The State Governments shall consider recharge schemes in specific hydrogeological situations for which recharge technologies have been evolved. Central Government shall through a centrally sponsored scheme, assist the States to initiate such works during the VIII Plan.

iii) Central Ground Water Board may expedite exploratory and operational projects to evolve and test economics of appropriate technologies in such hydrogeologic situations where technologies are yet to be evolved.

Item No. 9: *Flood Management*

i) In view of increasing pressure of population and developmental activities on flood plains top priority shall be given to measures for flood proofing of civic amenities so that the adverse effect of floods on daily life of inhabitants is minimised.

ii) Habitation and developmental works in flood plains without regulatory mechanism leads to increase in flood damages. Pending enactment of legislation on flood plain zoning, the State Governments shall take up suitable administrative measures for regulation of such works in flood plains.

iii) There is need to extend flood forescasting network to all flood-prone basins while modernising existing network.

iv) Preparation of flood risk maps shall be taken up on priority basis for creating public awareness and to ensure public participation in flood management.

Item No. 10: *Irrigation Management Policy*

i) The Conference broadly agrees with the thrust of the policy on proper management of irrigation systems for the optimal use of water and the guidelines regarding operation and maintenance, conjunctive use, drainage, farmers' participation, maintenance grants, water rates, training, etc., because it will help saving water while increasing productivity. Application of proven technologies like sprinkler, drip etc., which also carry substantial incentivesare recommended for acceptance.

ii) The Conference recommends that the policy be finalised at an early date under the auspices of the National Water Resources Council.

Completion of on-going irrigation projects in M.P.

2998. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of on-going water projects-major; medium, minor and flood protection are still pending completion in the State of Madhya Pradesh with details thereof;

(b) what action Government propose to take for the timely completion of these projects;

(c) whether any special funds have been earmarked for their completion during the Eighth plan period, and

(d) if so, what arc the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI V.C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 28 Major, 50 medium and 4 Modernisation Projects in Madhya Pradesh estimated to cost Rs. 7262 crores, Rs. 924 crores and Rs. 116 crores respectively spilled into VIII Plan. Their Spillover cost into VIII Plan is Rs. 5237 crores, Rs. 378 crores and Rs. 100 crores respectively. Keeping in view that thrust in VIII Plan has to be on completion of on going projects Planning Commission has approved on outlay of Rs. 1345 crores Rs. 234 crores and Rs. 46 crores respectively for Major, Medium and modernisation Projects during the VIII Plan. While details of Minor Irrigation Schemes are not maintained at the *Centre, 30 (load control works with a* liablility of Rs. 4.08 crores have spilled into VIII Plan for which full provision has been made.

(c) No, Sir;

(d) Does not arise;

Tribal Development Projects for Irrigation Development in M.P.

2999. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared integrated tribal development projects for irrigation development in Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh whose 23 percent population is of Tribals;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the funds which have been allocated for these projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI V.C. SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Tribal Sub-Plan concept formulated in V Plan also covers Madhya Pradesh. In all 28 Irrigation Projects with an ultimate irrigation potential of 1.55,400 hectares have been included in the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. Ten Projects with an ultimate irrigation potential of 17,500 hectares have been completed. Twelve Projects with an